

## THE INTELLIGENCER.

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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, DECEMBER 29, 1900.

Board of Trade.

The board of trade now has its forces  
lined up for work for the first year of  
the new century. The committee selec-  
tions made by President Laughlin have  
been wisely placed and with co-operation  
on the part of the enterprising and pub-  
lic spirited citizens we may expect some  
very tangible and practical results be-  
fore the new year is many months old.Secretary Thompson is a hustler and has  
mapped out a line of work that can not  
help but land something that will add  
to the importance of Wheeling in the  
industrial and commercial world.One project that appears to be near  
consummation is, a new theatre that  
will be commensurate with the needs of  
the city, and at the same time add to  
the architectural features of Wheeling.The scheme is to combine with the the-  
atre a convention hall, something the  
city is sadly lacking, and at the same  
time it will afford us a building com-  
porting with the dignity of the metrop-  
olis of the state.One of the most important develop-  
ments that has been brought about by  
the board is the approaching visit of  
General Manager Underwood, of the  
Baltimore & Ohio railroad, who will  
confer with the board in regard to the  
harsh discriminations made against  
Wheeling with regard to train sched-  
ules. Incidentally Mr. Underwood may  
give us some comfort in relation to the  
prospective new passenger station of  
this road. Wheeling's patience in this  
respect has been sorely taxed and it is  
hoped that some definite statement of  
the intentions of the Baltimore & Ohio  
will be made during this official visit.

Senator Scott's Plan.

In another column of the Intelligencer  
will be found the detailed plan of  
Senator N. B. Scott for the redistrict-  
ing of the state for legislative purposes.It is in the nature of a suggestion to  
the legislature and will, we believe,  
furnish excellent data for that body to  
work out the perplexing problem be-  
fore it.The scheme provides representation  
for each county, and this must be done,  
as the state platform promised to do  
away with the iniquitous arrangement  
of the Democracy which created the  
ridiculous delegate districts to the vir-  
tual disfranchisement of thousands of  
voters. The senatorial districts are in-  
creased by two, but they are constructed  
of contiguous territory, and with  
more relevancy to the equal representa-  
tion, so far as population is concerned.  
There may be other propositions before  
the legislature of equal merit, but Sen-  
ator Scott's plan is the nearest approach  
to fairness advanced so far.

To Revive Religion.

The secular celebration of the incom-  
ing of the twentieth century will be  
confined to making as much and as  
many sorts of noises as possible. The  
Christian, or rather the religiously in-  
clined portions of communities will  
greet the new century on their knees in  
humiliation and prayer. The latter will  
not stop their devotions on New Year's  
day, the evangelists churches have deter-  
mined on a united effort to promote a  
revival in religion which shall sweep  
the country by turning people from their  
sins and bringing them into the fold of  
the church. The question is whether  
they will be successful in arousing such  
a spirit of repentance among the people  
as characterized by the "Great Awaken-  
ing" that took place in this country four-  
ty years ago. These paucity and emo-  
tional seasons of realizing our ex-  
treme sinfulness, heretofore, do not  
seem to have been very lasting.The conditions in 1857 were, however,  
quite propitious for awakening the pen-  
itential inclinations of the mass, for it  
was in that year that the great panic oc-  
curred and financial disaster after dis-  
aster followed each other. It is quite  
natural with some people when all their  
resources of help have failed to use, for  
the mercies and consolations of Divine  
Providence. It is scarcely a compul-  
sion to thing to do, forgetting the  
Lord in prosperity and turning to him  
in adversity, but it was done then, has  
been done since and we presume, al-  
ways will be done.The conditions obtaining at this time  
are exactly the reverse of those which  
created the awakening in 1857, and the  
promoters of the revival of religion in  
1901 will have a much harder task to  
prevail on the people to seek at once the  
salvation of their immortal souls. Pros-  
perity is smiling on the land, abun-  
dantly is in store, labor is profitably em-  
ployed, everybody is looking hopefully  
to the future, and not a cloud to dark-  
en the material welfare of the people  
hangs over the horizon. On the other

hand the religious sky is not so bright.  
As the New York Sun says, "the very  
foundations of the Christian faith are  
assailed by Christian theologians them-  
selves. A Presbyterian commission is  
preparing to soften the Westminster  
Confession so far as concerns the de-  
crees of God as to reprobation for sin.  
Another commission has prepared an  
eclectic scheme for a common worship  
which virtually abandons Christianity  
by including in it extracts from other  
religions. Infidelity has become fash-  
ionable. This generation of educated  
men, of writers, is revealing an un-  
familiarity with the Bible and a free-  
dom from its influence new to our litera-  
ture."

So it will be seen many obstacles  
are in the way of those whose laud-  
able ambition it is to awaken man to  
greater religious fervor and save those  
who stand on the brink of eternal dan-  
nation. Nevertheless we are told that  
the prayers of the righteous availeth  
much. Let us hope their intercessions  
may be rewarded for the good of all.

## An Impractical Move.

Without questioning the perspicacity  
and sincerity of those citizens compos-  
ing what is called the Committee of  
One Hundred, we submit that their  
method of conducting a campaign for  
the betterment of the morals of the city  
is sadly at fault. It has always been  
understood that at local elections polit-  
ics play but an insignificant part in the  
selection of city officials, but the en-  
dorsements of the committee will serve  
to openly challenge to combat a class  
that will defeat the object the commit-  
tee has in view. The Intelligencer has  
always been found on the side of moral-  
ity, and it will be remembered, was  
the only paper that honestly fought  
Sunday ball playing in this city. It also  
hammered unceasingly on the matter  
of council granting license to parties  
who combined the business of liquor  
selling with a most infamous annex of  
catering to the basest passions of hu-  
manity. It has not relaxed for a mo-  
ment in the original stand it took, and  
in begging to differ with the methods  
of the Committee of One Hundred it  
only does so in the fear that the com-  
mittee has balked that reform so much  
desired by decent, self-respecting citi-  
zens. Instead of divorcing politics  
from the coming city election the com-  
mittee has acted in a manner to draw  
party lines to the highest tension.

Most reforms fall through the un-  
reasonableness of some of the advo-  
cates, who while sincere and honest  
enough are wholly impractical. True  
reform consists in accomplishing one  
thing at a time, and the Intelligencer  
believes that a fourfold investigation of  
all applicants for liquor license would  
serve to eradicate one of the most per-  
nicious and deadly degrading agencies  
of immorality the city has to deal with.  
The wild clamor for sweeping reform  
will amount to worse than nothing, but  
a judicious application of reason to  
conditions that now exist will be produc-  
tive of good. Do away with the "fake  
hotels," and the saloon that entertains  
the harlot and her following, and is of-  
ten the trap into which the libertine  
leads his unsuspecting victim, and the  
first and most important blow will be  
struck for the protection of the home  
and for the purification of the moral  
atmosphere of the city. This much ac-  
complished the correction of other  
and lesser evils will follow, and we have  
no reason to doubt if the Republican party  
has a majority in the next council it  
will more certainly and surely meet the  
plain duty expected of its candidates  
than will a majority of the opposition.

## Lake Superior Ore Trade.

In connection with the activity and  
marvelous record made by the iron and  
steel industry for the year about clos-  
ing, the annual review of the Lake Su-  
perior iron ore trade for 1900, published  
in another part of this issue, will be de-  
cidedly interesting, inasmuch as it  
shows that the year has been marked  
by the largest production in the his-  
tory of the Lake Superior iron district.  
While the present year signifies the  
end of the century it also practically  
ends the first half century of the Lake  
Superior ore industry. And what won-  
derful strides in production have been  
made since ore was first discovered near  
Negaunee, Mich., under an uprooted  
stump in 1841!

Half a century ago the iron and cop-  
per mines of Lake Superior were further  
from the Atlantic seaboard, judged by  
facilities of travel and transportation,  
than Cape Nome or Hong Kong are to-  
day, and the accessibility of these mines  
now is one of the striking examples  
of the progress this country has made  
in fifty years. And the marvelous  
growth of the iron mining indus-  
try of this region also speaks eloquently  
for the strides made by the nation.  
In 1854, the year preceding the com-  
pletion of the first canal, the total  
production was but 3,939 tons, and in  
1899, 13,251,804 tons were mined. The  
exact figures for 1900 will not be known  
until several weeks after the close of  
the year, but the estimate is 15,000,000  
gross tons.

Mr. Stevens in his review states that  
the present year was a profitable one to  
the mines and a prosperous one with  
labor. Wages are again good, and  
promise to remain so, with the com-  
fortable assurance to miners of steady  
employment for the year 1901.

## The Farmer's Prosperity.

That the farming element could not  
be fooled twice by Bryan's specious and  
abstract arguments was shown in the  
last election. It is true the apostle of  
calamity had the cheek to face crowds  
of farmers in the campaign and tell  
them there was no prosperity, but his  
audience merely jingled the coins in  
their pockets, smiled and voted for Mc-  
Kinley. What made the farmer re-  
joice and the scales to fall from his  
eyes? The operations of the Dingley  
tariff bill. This is verified by the state-  
ments of the agricultural department,  
which draw attention to the fact that  
our total sales of domestic farm prod-  
ucts to foreign countries during the  
four fiscal years 1897-1900 aggregated  
the enormous sum of \$3,165,000,000, or  
close to \$300,000,000 in excess of the ex-  
port value for the preceding four-year  
period. In other words, we received an  
average of \$75,000,000 per annum for  
products during 1897-1900 for products  
of domestic agriculture marketed  
abroad, and \$75,000,000 a year above  
the annual amount paid us for such  
products during 1893-1896. This showing

**Royal Baking Powder**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Royal makes the lightest, sweetest, finest-  
flavored, most delicious and wholesome food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

moves the American Economist to re-  
mark:

"This is all very gratifying, as it shows  
how dependent the nation of the Eastern  
hemisphere are upon the United States for  
bread and meat. These markets will al-  
ways take our surplus at a price, but  
it will be a price that we cannot con-  
trol. After all, the best market for Amer-  
ican foodstuffs is right here in America.  
The more we consume here the less will  
be left for export, and the less left for  
export the greater will be the price paid  
for the exported surplus."

"The main thing in agriculture, as in  
manufacturing, is the big home market;  
and the way to make the home market  
take the largest possible share of what  
the farmer has to sell and pay a good  
price for it is to keep the largest possible  
percentage of our population at work in  
the mills and factories. The American  
farmer understands this better than he  
used to. Protectionists have been preach-  
ing it to him for forty years, and the vote  
cast in the farming districts at the last  
election shows that the idea has at last  
found permanent lodgment. It is a good  
thing to remember."

A sample of the violent and injudicious  
reformer is found in the case of the  
Kansas woman who undertook to  
raid saloons on her own account by  
smashing a \$300 painting in one place  
and a \$100 mirror in another, declaring  
there was no law under which she  
could be prosecuted. Being in jail she  
will no doubt change her mind.The inquiries into the hearing of Cadet  
Booz, at West Point, has developed the  
fact that cadets are hazy to take the  
concent out of them, and teach them  
that they are no better than others, but  
paradoxically implies that the hazy  
assume the vanity they aim to take out  
of new comers.Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, and his  
chief of police, stultified themselves be-  
fore a grand jury by declaring that "of  
their own personal knowledge" they  
knew nothing of the dens and dives of  
vice in that city. Carter is hardly as  
far advanced as Croker.The statement of the condition of the  
banks of Wheeling for the past four  
years, compiled with great care by the  
Intelligencer, and published in another  
column, is a flattering exhibit of the  
commercial growth of the city.The secretary of the Democratic na-  
tional committee denies that the organ-  
ization is working in the interests of  
Bryan in 1904. Well, it certainly is not  
working against him.The New York man who bought an-  
other man's wife for ten cents expects to  
lose much. A woman who barbers her-  
self in that way is dear at any price.Old resolutions done over and re-  
freshed while you wait, is the sign of  
January 1, 1901.The new theatre project promises to  
beat the new Baltimore & Ohio depot in  
materializing.Pat Crowe, the Omaha abductor, has  
been seen in almost every place except  
Wheeling.The committee of One Hundred has  
been rather partial to the Democrats.Parkersburg is having rather a bad  
experience with her "reform" police.The board of trade has formed its line  
of battle for 1901.

## Again we say, vaccinate.

## Georgia Scrupulousness.

Boston Herald: A peculiar bill for  
services has recently come before the  
Georgia legislature for allowance. A  
confusion in the official papers the par-  
doned by the governor of the state. By  
some confusion official papers the par-  
don did not reach him for several  
months after it was issued. Upon this  
he petitioned the legislature to remu-  
nerate him for the work he had done for  
the state in the time that he had contin-  
ued in confinement through the mistake  
that had been made. The legislature  
passed the act awarding the man the  
money. Whether they did this because  
of the value of his labor to the state, or  
contributed it as a compensation for  
unnecessarily depriving him of liberty,  
is not stated. It was liberal action in  
either point of view.

## Seems to Have a Show to Win.

Chicago Record: It has been pointed  
out that the President has not been  
elected yet, because the electoral college  
has held no session; but notwithstanding  
this element of uncertainty, there are  
men who would give a good deal for  
McKinley's chances.

## A Theory and Its Application.

Washington Post: The fool never ac-  
knowledges his mistakes. By the ap-  
plication of this precept some people  
hope to keep the Democratic party in its  
present depressed condition.

## Children's Generosity.

Roughly estimated, the voluntary  
contributions of New York school chil-  
dren for the benefit of those of Galves-  
ton amount to \$29,000. There are about

250,000 children in the schools of Man-  
hattan and the Bronx, which would  
mean an average of about nine cents  
contributed by each. In order that the  
contributions should be known only to  
those who made them, each child re-  
ceived an envelope into which to put  
his or her contribution, and the instruc-  
tions were that all the envelopes should  
be handed in, even in cases where the  
children could not give anything. It  
has taken weeks to count what the en-  
velopes contained, and there was nearly  
a ton of pennies, and a barrel of five-  
cent pieces.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Some actors appear at their best in a  
dying scene.

But for prejudice more opinions  
would become universal.

Unless people swallow flattery it is  
apt to make them sick.

Little sins are the eggs from which  
great sorrows are hatched.

Some female fools and their fathers'  
money acquire foreign titles.

A miser is never contented until he is  
put to bed with a shovel.

A Cincinnati policeman recently ar-  
rested a legless man because he had no  
visible means of support.

With the single exception of being  
unable to decline marriage, many a  
girl's grammar is absolutely faultless.

It has been said that speech was given  
man to enable him to conceal his  
thoughts, but it was a needless precau-  
tion in many cases.—Chicago News.

## STRAY THOUGHTS.

Most girls are nice, but only a few  
are pretty.

Your friends notice lots of your faults  
that escape your enemies.

Amiability is not everything; some  
amiable people show a noteworthy lack  
of common sense.

A woman's pocket always reminds  
one of a candidate—it looks so fine and  
important, until opened.

Cupid is responsible for many silly  
and sinful things, but the world will-  
ingly keep him.

There is no health in gloom. When  
the doctor says it is a sign the patient  
is doing well.

## Her Distinct Advance.

A. J. Hare's "Story of My Life":  
"British Museum Newton, the archae-  
ologist, was a capital story teller, and  
Mr. Hare has preserved two or three of  
his tales. One is a spiritualistic scene;  
where an old cockney was informed  
that the spirit manifested was his de-  
ceased wife, whereupon the following  
dialogue took place:

"Is that you, 'Arriet?"  
"Yes, it is me."  
"Are you 'appy, 'Arriet?"  
"Yes, very 'appy."  
"A'ppier than you was with me, 'Ar-  
riet?"  
"Yes, much 'appier."  
"Where are you, 'Arriet?"  
"In ell."

## Sooner or Later.

New York Evening Sun: The Japanese  
are to hold a World's Fair in 1902. It  
will be very hard for some persons to  
reconcile themselves to missing that  
affair. But then Japan would be a wel-  
come experience at any time. Perhaps  
when we die we shall all go there.

## Might Have Been Worse.

Washington Post: Those persons who  
can see no good in Mr. Bryan's latest  
move evidently overlook the fact that  
he could have made it a daily paper.

## Still on the Boards.

New York Mail and Express: Evi-  
dently the report that Colonel Bryan  
had retired from the continuous per-  
formance business was premature and  
unwarranted.

## Vermont in the Van.

New York World: Vermont's pure air  
has been still further purified by the  
banishment of the cigarette.

## The Last Leaf.

In spring and summer winds may blow,  
And rains fall after, hard and fast;  
The tender leaves, if beaten low,  
Shine but the more for shiver and blast.

But when their rated hour arrives,  
When reapers long have left the field,  
When maidens rise to turn up hives,  
And their last juice fresh apples yield,

A leaf perhaps may still remain  
Upon some solitary tree,  
Spite of the wind and of the rain—  
A thing you need not if you see—

At last it falls. Who cares? Not one.  
And yet no power on earth can ever  
Replace the fallen leaf upon the tree.  
—Edward Towland Still.

## Love and Wisdom.

Thou hast no need to wake,  
Thou art no seafarer;  
Love all the care will take,  
And Wisdom watches near.

—Edward Towland Still.

NOTHING can exceed the care with  
which Cook's Imperial Extra Dry  
Champagne is made.

"LITTLE COOKS" neglected—thous-  
ands of lives sacrificed every year. Dr.  
Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures lit-  
tle cooks—cures big colds too, down to  
the very verge of consumption.—J

## WHAT HANNA DID

To the Cartoonist Davenport—Dined  
and Wined Him—Enjoyed One-  
Another's Company.

When Homer Davenport, the noted  
cartoonist, who can illustrate a Con-  
gressional Record and make it funny,  
was at Georgetown last summer doing  
the Caleb Powers trial, he told a good  
story. As it deals with Mark Hanna,  
and as Hanna is just now very much  
in the public eye, and as Davenport  
told it well, his story will bear repeat-  
ing even at this late date.

But before beginning the yarn it is  
necessary to anticipate a bit. In the  
campaign of 1896 Davenport, as the star  
artist of the New York Journal, had  
made a tremendous hit with his pictures  
of Hanna. Newspaper readers remem-  
ber that nightmare likeness of the Ohio  
manager, with its prize hog features  
and fat neck and checked suit, with a  
dollar mark in each of the cheeks. It  
came to be the recognized caricature of  
Hanna long before election day arrived,  
but it was a hideous libel on anything  
and everything human. No man could  
have looked like that thing and sur-  
vived, and yet as soon as you saw it  
you knew it was Hanna and nobody  
else. Therein lay the genius of Daven-  
port. A millionaire might take a foun-  
tain pen and make an ink wrinkle  
across a cheek that would give it value  
at any bank, but he couldn't evolve a  
composite likeness of Mark Hanna and  
a hog, without destroying the resem-  
blance to one or the other of them.

It seems that Hanna and Davenport  
met never. To tell the truth, Daven-  
port said he was rather dubious about  
meeting the victim of his talented pen-  
cil. But finally, one day in New York,  
some mutual acquaintances introduced them.

"Are you the damned scoundrel who  
has been vilifying me in Hearst's  
paper?" inquired Hanna, frowningly.

Davenport, seeing no means of escape  
short of a disgraceful retreat or an  
equally disgraceful surrender, confessed  
that he was.

"Then let's go take a drink," said  
Hanna.

Davenport didn't drink ordinarily, but  
he went. A load had been lifted off his  
mind. Things had turned out different-  
ly from what he had expected.

Then Hanna made Davenport go out  
to dinner with him. They drove to a  
swell cafe and Hanna ordered a double  
consignment of good things to eat, with  
wine and cocktails to match. Just be-  
fore the finger bowls and toothpicks  
were reached Hanna made Davenport  
draw his picture on the back of a wine  
card. He didn't want a flattering like-  
ness, he said. One of the Journal's style  
of likeness would do. So Davenport  
drew the famous sketch—pig eyes, stub  
nose, prize-lighter's neck, dollar marked  
suit, and all.

"Do I look like that?" he said, half to  
himself, when the completed drawing  
was handed to him. "I'll never feel  
proud again." Then he put the wine  
card in his pocket.

Finally the time came to separate.  
Hanna shook Davenport's hand and  
shook it warmly.

"Young man," he said, "you're all  
right. I like you. You go ahead with  
your cartoons, and be damned to you.  
But"—and here his voice took on a  
deeper meaning—"BUT DON'T YOU  
EVER LET MRS. HANNA GET HER  
HAND ON YOU!"

And Davenport didn't.—Louisville  
Post.

## A Congressional Problem.

Washington Post: Half a dozen  
members of the house were busy with  
pencil and paper in the cloak-room yes-  
terday. Their brows were knitted and  
they were as earnest in their figuring  
as if they had been candidates for  
clerkships in a civil service examina-  
tion. Near them sat Representative  
Loudenslager, of New Jersey, who had  
given them a problem in arithmetic.  
Here is what Loudenslager had given  
them:

"A man with three cents called them  
together and told them that he propos-  
ed to make disposition of his property.  
He said he had 150 apples, of which he  
would give fifteen to his youngest son,  
fifty to his second son, and eighty-five  
to his eldest son. 'Now,' he said, 'I  
want you to go out and sell these ap-  
ples at the same price per apple and  
yet each of you bring me in the same  
amount. And the eldest son must fix  
the price.'"

When the congressman heard his  
problem they laughed as if they were  
being imposed upon. "It cannot be  
done," said Hopkins, of Illinois.

"Is there a sell in this?" asked Gam-  
ble, of South Dakota.

"Nothing but the sell of the apples,"  
replied Mr. Loudenslager, with a  
sneering smile.

The statesmen began to  
figure, and a quarter of an hour they  
laughed and figured, and then they  
rang up, as the children say,

"Well," said Loudenslager, "the boys  
went out on the street and the youngest

son met a man who asked him what he  
would sell his apples for. 'You must  
go to my eldest brother,' said the boy,  
and the man was told as he was told. 'I  
will sell you my apples for one cent a  
dozen,' said the eldest brother, so he  
sent eighty-four of his apples for four  
cents and had two left over, while the  
youngest boy sold twelve of his apples  
for one cent and had three remaining.  
It was then very easy to comply with  
their father's requirements. The eldest  
son fixed a price of three cents apiece  
for each of the apples left over. He  
straggled for the same price for nine cents,  
which added to the one he already had  
gave him ten cents. Then all three  
boys went to their father with an equal  
amount for all their apples, which they  
had sold for the same price.

When Loudenslager concluded there  
was a round of applause. "No wonder  
you got such a large majority in your  
district," remarked an envious col-  
league. "If I could figure as you do I  
would be re-elected every year."

## Easy to Stand Upon.

This is the platform of the Vigilance  
League, of New York: "Our city is  
our home, and on it we will concentrate  
our patriotism. We love it and will  
work for it, fight for it, and live for it.  
We will attack as traitors to the com-  
munity those officials who prostitu-  
te their offices for partisan or person-  
al gain, and those politicians who ma-  
nipulate them for their own pockets'  
sake. We will help to deliver it from  
the selfish and corrupt rule that now  
oppresses, injures and discredits it, and  
to install a pure, efficient and non-parti-  
san administration. We will endeavor  
to bring all honest citizens into closer  
relation and deeper sympathy with each  
other, so that religion, racial and social  
differences shall melt away in the  
warm brotherhood of good citizenship  
struggles. We will redeem it from vic-  
tious misrule."

## Revive Us Again.

New York Sun: The Jackson County  
Democratic Club, of Missouri, aims to  
"revive the drooping spirits of Demo-  
crats who may have become disheart-  
ened by the past two defeats." The  
club takes the proper method of reviv-  
ing drooping spirits when it invites the  
Hon. Gum Shoe Bill to address it. That  
statesman cannot drop or lose heart,  
he sleeps under a rainbow quilt and all  
the dreams that gush the ivory gate